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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/594,227	06/14/2000	Edward B. Eytchison	SONY-50N3796	7842

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EXAMINER

HO, CHUONG T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2664

DATE MAILED: 03/11/2004

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/594,227

Applicant(s)

EYCHISON ET AL.

Examiner

Chuong Ho

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE three MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 8, 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gokulrangan (U.S. Patent No. 6,658,512 B1) in view of Robles et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,567,807 B1).

In the claim 1, Gokulrangan discloses when USB host controller 101 receives data from nay connected USB device (electronic devies), such as one of the USB devices in groups 110 and 120, it send a message to the operating system software 104 of the host system 100 over an interface 103 (see col. 4, lines 4-6). These transfers are typically used for devices, such as printers, which are not time-sensitive. Although bulk transfers may contain large amounts of data, they usually are not a problem since they are categorized as the lowest priority transfer (see col. 5, lines 12-15); comprising: Receiving a service-based request from a user (When the "request for admission" is made, and admission controller for the corresponding USB bus deterministically checks to see if the available bandwidth on the corresponding USB bus is sufficient to satisfy the requirement of the requesting application. In the circumstance of multiple isochronous devices, the admission controller typically operates according to a First-Come-First-Service (FCFS) policy in which requests are considered sequentially in the order received. Therefore, if one or more previous request for admission have been

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granted, then the admission controller checks to see if the remaining bandwidth which has not been previously allocated and guaranteed can meet the requirements of the currently requesting resource. If it can, then the request for admission is granted. If it can't, then the request for admission is denied (see col.5, lines 32-45));

Constructing a service request list that stores a plurality of events to be executed chronologically and sequentially, wherein plurality of events are device-specific and wherein plurality of events are necessary for carrying out service-based request (When the "request for admission" is made, and admission controller for the corresponding USB bus deterministically checks to see if the available bandwidth on the corresponding USB bus is sufficient to satisfy the requirement of the requesting application. In the circumstance of multiple isochronous devices, the admission controller typically operates according to a First-Come-First-Service (FCFS) policy in which requests are considered sequentially in the order received. Therefore, if one or more previous request for admission have been granted, then the admission controller checks to see if the remaining bandwidth which has not been previously allocated and guaranteed can meet the requirements of the currently requesting resource. If it can, then the request for admission is granted. If it can't, then the request for admission is denied (see col.5, lines 32-45));

Storing service request list and executing plurality of events chronologically and sequentially according to service request list (When the "request for admission" is made, and admission controller for the corresponding USB bus deterministically checks to see if the available bandwidth on the corresponding USB bus is sufficient to satisfy

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the requirement of the requesting application. In the circumstance of multiple isochronous devices, the admission controller typically operates according to a First-Come-First-Service (FCFS) policy in which requests are considered sequentially in the order received. Therefore, if one or more previous request for admission have been granted, then the admission controller checks to see if the remaining bandwidth which has not been previously allocated and guaranteed can meet the requirements of the currently requesting resource. If it can, then the request for admission is granted. If it can't, then the request for admission is denied (see col.5, lines 32-45);).

However, Gokulrangan is silent to disclosing determining whether service request list conflicts with another service request list.

Robles et al. discloses determining whether service request list conflicts with another service request list (events managers 101 further provides a conflict detection and reporting capability that automatically detects and notifies users of date/time scheduling conflict among events 150 for reporting organizations contained in a particular user's watchlist 160 (see col. 8, lines 15-37); providing that service request list does not conflict with another service request list (see col. 8, lines 15-37).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Gokulrangan with the teaching of Robles to determine whether service request list conflicts with another service request list in order to avoid the occurrence of conflict events. Therefore, the combined system would have been enable the event manager to carry out the request action efficiently whether sufficient bandwidth resource is available.

3. In the claim 8, Gokulrangan discloses when USB host controller 101 receives data from nay connected USB device (electronic devies), such as one of the USB devices in groups 110 and 120, it send a message to the operating system software 104 of the host system 100 over an interface 103 (see col. 4, lines 4-6). These transfers are typically used for devices, such as printers, which are not time-sensitive. Although bulk transfers may contain large amounts of data, they usually are not a problem since they are categorized as the lowest priority transfer (see col. 5, lines 12-15); comprising:

Receiving a service-based request from a user (When the "request for admission" is made, and admission controller for the corresponding USB bus deterministically checks to see if the available bandwidth on the corresponding USB bus is sufficient to satisfy the requirement of the requesting application. In the circumstance of multiple isochronous devices, the admission controller typically operates according to a First-Come-First-Service (FCFS) policy in which requests are considered sequentially in the order received. Therefore, if one or more previous request for admission have been granted, then the admission controller checks to see if the remaining bandwidth which has not been previously allocated and guaranteed can meet the requirements of the currently requesting resource. If it can, then the request for admission is granted. If it can't, then the request for admission is denied (see col.5, lines 32-45));

Constructing a service request list that stores a plurality of events to be executed chronologically and sequentially, wherein plurality of events are device-specific and wherein plurality of events are necessary for carrying out service-based request (When the "request for admission" is made, and admission controller for the corresponding

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USB bus deterministically checks to see if the available bandwidth on the corresponding USB bus is sufficient to satisfy the requirement of the requesting application. In the circumstance of multiple isochronous devices, the admission controller typically operates according to a First-Come-First-Service (FCFS) policy in which requests are considered sequentially in the order received. Therefore, if one or more previous request for admission have been granted, then the admission controller checks to see if the remaining bandwidth which has not been previously allocated and guaranteed can meet the requirements of the currently requesting resource. If it can, then the request for admission is granted. If it can't, then the request for admission is denied (see col.5, lines 32-45););

Storing service request list and executing plurality of events chronologically and sequentially according to service request list (When the "request for admission" is made, and admission controller for the corresponding USB bus deterministically checks to see if the available bandwidth on the corresponding USB bus is sufficient to satisfy the requirement of the requesting application. In the circumstance of multiple isochronous devices, the admission controller typically operates according to a First-Come-First-Service (FCFS) policy in which requests are considered sequentially in the order received. Therefore, if one or more previous request for admission have been granted, then the admission controller checks to see if the remaining bandwidth which has not been previously allocated and guaranteed can meet the requirements of the currently requesting resource. If it can, then the request for admission is granted. If it can't, then the request for admission is denied (see col.5, lines 32-45);).

However, Gokulrangan is silent to disclosing determining whether service request list conflicts with another service request list.

Robles et al. discloses determining whether service request list conflicts with another service request list (events managers 101 further provides a conflict detection and reporting capability that automatically detects and notifies users of date/time scheduling conflict among events 150 for reporting organizations contained in a particular user's watchlist 160 (see col. 8, lines 15-37); providing that service request list does not conflict with another service request list (see col. 8, lines 15-37).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Gokulrangan with the teaching of Robles to determine whether service request list conflicts with another service request list in order to avoid the occurrence of conflict events. Therefore, the combined system would have been enable the event manager to carry out the request action efficiently whether sufficient bandwidth resource is available.

4. In the claim 15, Gokulrangan discloses when USB host controller 101 receives data from nay connected USB device (electronic devies), such as one of the USB devices in groups 110 and 120, it send a message to the operating system software 104 of the host system 100 over an interface 103 (see col. 4, lines 4-6). These transfers are typically used for devices, such as printers, which are not time-sensitive. Although bulk transfers may contain large amounts of data, they usually are not a problem since they are categorized as the lowest priority transfer (see col. 5, lines 12-15); comprising:

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Receiving a service-based request from a user (When the "request for admission" is made, and admission controller for the corresponding USB bus deterministically checks to see if the available bandwidth on the corresponding USB bus is sufficient to satisfy the requirement of the requesting application. In the circumstance of multiple isochronous devices, the admission controller typically operates according to a First-Come-First-Service (FCFS) policy in which requests are considered sequentially in the order received. Therefore, if one or more previous request for admission have been granted, then the admission controller checks to see if the remaining bandwidth which has not been previously allocated and guaranteed can meet the requirements of the currently requesting resource. If it can, then the request for admission is granted. If it can't, then the request for admission is denied (see col.5, lines 32-45));

Constructing a service request list that stores a plurality of events to be executed chronologically and sequentially, wherein plurality of events are device-specific and wherein plurality of events are necessary for carrying out service-based request (When the "request for admission" is made, and admission controller for the corresponding USB bus deterministically checks to see if the available bandwidth on the corresponding USB bus is sufficient to satisfy the requirement of the requesting application. In the circumstance of multiple isochronous devices, the admission controller typically operates according to a First-Come-First-Service (FCFS) policy in which requests are considered sequentially in the order received. Therefore, if one or more previous request for admission have been granted, then the admission controller checks to see if the remaining bandwidth which has not been previously allocated and guaranteed can

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meet the requirements of the currently requesting resource. If it can, then the request for admission is granted. If it can't, then the request for admission is denied (see col.5, lines 32-45););

Storing service request list and executing plurality of events chronologically and sequentially according to service request list (When the "request for admission" is made, and admission controller for the corresponding USB bus deterministically checks to see if the available bandwidth on the corresponding USB bus is sufficient to satisfy the requirement of the requesting application. In the circumstance of multiple isochronous devices, the admission controller typically operates according to a First-Come-First-Service (FCFS) policy in which requests are considered sequentially in the order received. Therefore, if one or more previous request for admission have been granted, then the admission controller checks to see if the remaining bandwidth which has not been previously allocated and guaranteed can meet the requirements of the currently requesting resource. If it can, then the request for admission is granted. If it can't, then the request for admission is denied (see col.5, lines 32-45);).

However, Gokulrangan is silent to disclosing determining whether service request list conflicts with another service request list.

Robles et al. discloses determining whether service request list conflicts with another service request list (events managers 101 further provides a conflict detection and reporting capability that automatically detects and notifies users of date/time scheduling conflict among events 150 for reporting organizations contained in a

particular user's watchlist 160 (see col. 8, lines 15-37); providing that service request list does not conflict with another service request list (see col. 8, lines 15-37).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Gokulrangan with the teaching of Robles to determine whether service request list conflicts with another service request list in order to avoid the occurrence of conflict events. Therefore, the combined system would have been enable the event manager to carry out the request action efficiently whether sufficient bandwidth resource is available.

5. Claims 2-7, 9-14, 16-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combined system (Gokulrangan-Robles) in view of Humpleman et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,466,971 B1).

In the claims 2, 9, 16, the combined system (Gokulrangan-Robles) discloses the limitations of claim 1 above.

However, the combined system (Gokulrangan-Robles) is silent to disclosing service request list contains details of a source consumer electronic device and of a destination consumer electronic device.

Humpleman et al. Discloses service request list contains details of a source consumer electronic device and of a destination consumer electronic device (see col. 27, lines 42-55), said details comprising control information (see col. 8, lines 60-63) and timing information of source consumer electronic device and destination consumer electronic device (see col. 17, lines 40-50).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combined system (Gokulrangan-Robles) with the teaching of Humpleman to provide source consumer electronic device and of a destination consumer electronic device in order to automatically provide commands and control other various network devices.

6. In the claims 3, 10, 17, Humpleman discloses service request list comprises information that describes routing information that allows source consumer electronic device to be routed to destination consumer electronic device (see col. 27, lines 42-55, col. 8, lines 60-63, col. 17, lines 40-50).

7. In the claims 4, 11, 18, Gokulrangan discloses determining electronic device and a destination consumer electronic device that are necessary for performing service-based request; and determining availability of source consumer electronic device and destination consumer electronic device at a time service-based request is to be rendered (see col.5, lines 32-45).

8. In the claims 5, 12, 19, Humpleman discloses determining a source consumer electronic device for receiving a broadcast program, an intermediate consumer electronic device for storing broadcast program, and a destination consumer electronic device for displaying broadcast program; and determining availability of source consumer electronic device and intermediate consumer electronic device, and destination consumer electronic device according to timing information contained within service request list (see col. 27, lines 42-55, col. 8, lines 60-63, col. 17, lines 40-50).

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9. In the claims 6, 13, 20, Humpleman et al. discloses determining an amount of media of intermediate consumer electronic device that is available for recording broadcast program (see col. 17, lines 30-48).

10. In the claims 7, 14, 21, Robles et al. discloses denying service-based request provided service-based request is in conflict with another service-based request (see col. 8, lines 15-37).


Conclusion

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chuong Ho whose telephone number is (703) 306-4529. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00AM to 4:00PM.

12. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Chuong Ho
Examiner
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03/07/04